

# jù xíng jiè shào 句型介绍

jù xíng gōu tōng  
句型沟通：Sentence for communication

## The question word 吗<sup>ma</sup>

question be formed by adding 吗 at the end of declarative statement. Responses include “是” (yes) “不是” (no), 喜欢 不喜欢, 有没有, 爱 不爱 on the verb in the question. (Note: The negative answer 不 is the short answer of 不是.)

例如：nǐ shì lǎo shī ma  
你是老师吗？ Are you a teacher? (The answer be; 是 不是)

nǐ shì mā ma ma  
你是妈妈吗？ Are you the mother? (The answer be; 是 不是)

nǐ xǐ huan hóng sè ma  
你喜欢红色吗？ Do you like red color?(The answer be; 喜欢 不喜欢)

nǐ yǒu yì gè dì dì ma  
你有一个弟弟吗？ Do you have a younger brother? (The answer be; 有  
méi yǒu  
没有)

nǐ ài nǐ de mèi mei ma  
你爱你的妹妹吗？ Do you love your sister? (The answer be; 爱 不爱)

## The question word 多少<sup>duō shǎo</sup> (How many)

The question word 多少<sup>duō shǎo</sup> + measure word + noun can be placed at the end of the sentence to serve as an object. For example:

nǐ jiā yǒu duō shǎo gè rén

你家有多少个人? Your family has how many people? (How many people are there in your family?)

nǐ yǒu duō shǎo gè jiě jiě

你有多少个姐姐? You have how many elder sister? (How many elder sisters do you have?)

nǐ yǒu duō shǎo gè gē ge

你有多少个哥哥? You have how many brothers? (How many elder brothers do you have?)

duō shǎo

The question word 多少 + measure word + noun can also be placed at the beginning of the sentence to serve as a subject. For example:

duō shǎo gè rén xǐ huan hóng sè

多少个人喜欢红色? How many people like red?

duō shǎo gè nǚ hái xǐ huan hóng sè

多少女孩喜欢红色? How many girls like red?

duō shǎo gè nán hái xǐ huan píng guǒ

多少男孩喜欢苹果? How many boys like apple?

duō shǎo

Note: When asking for people's phone number, we use 多少 instead

shén me

nǐ de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō

of using “什么what” as compared to English. 你的电话号码是多

shǎo

duō shǎo

少? What is your telephone number. The reason we use 多少 is because the answer to the question is a series of numbers.

The question word 几

jǐ  
几 + Measure word + noun: How many pieces of...?

The question word 几 + measure word + noun can be placed at the end of the sentence. For example:

nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ gè rén  
你家有几个人? Your family has how many people? (How many people there in your family?)

nǐ yǒu jǐ gè jiě jiě  
你有几个姐姐? You have how many elder sister? (How many elder sisters do you have?)

nǐ yǒu jǐ gè gē ge  
你有几个哥哥? You have how many brothers? (How many elder brothers do you have?)

jǐ suì  
几+岁: How old

nǐ jǐ suì  
你几岁? How old are you?

nǐ de dì dì jǐ suì  
你的弟弟几岁? How old is your younger brother?

nǐ de jiě jiě jǐ suì  
你的姐姐几岁? How old is your elder sister?

The sentence pattern: 有没有

yǒu méi yǒu  
The sentence pattern with 有没有 is a general question meaning “have or have not”.

For example:

nǐ yǒu méi yǒu dì dì      nǐ yǒu dì dì ma  
你有 没有 弟弟？ = 你有 弟弟 吗？ Do you have any younger brothers?

nǐ yǒu méi yǒu mèi mei      nǐ yǒu mèi mei ma  
你有 没有 妹妹？ = 你有 妹妹 吗？ Do you have any elder sisters?

tā yǒu méi yǒu hēi sè de yǎn jīng      nǐ yǒu hēi sè de yǎn jīng ma  
他 有 没有 黑色 的 眼睛？ = 你有 黑色 的 眼睛 吗？ Does he have black eyes?

## Sentence for communication

### To express:

I love my family. wǒ ài wǒ de jiā  
我爱我的家。

I have 4 people in my family. wǒ jiā yǒu sì gè rén  
我家有四个人。

I have two elder sisters. wǒ yǒu liǎng gè jiě jiě  
我有两个姐姐

I don't have any younger brothers. wǒ méi yǒu dì dì  
我没有弟弟。

This is my family. zhè shì wǒ de jiā rén  
这是我的家人。

### To ask questions:

Do have (not have) elder brother?

nǐ yǒu méi yǒu gē ge      nǐ yǒu gē ge ma  
你有没有 哥哥？ 你有 哥哥 吗？

How many people there in your family? nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ gè rén  
你家有几个人？

How many elder sisters do you have? <sup>nǐ yǒu jǐ gè jiě jiě</sup> 你有几个姐姐？

How are you? <sup>nǐ hǎo ma</sup> 你好吗？

**To answer questions:**

No, I don't have any elder sisters. <sup>wǒ méi yǒu jiě jiě</sup> 我没有姐姐。

I am fine, thank you. <sup>wǒ hěn hǎo xiè xiè</sup> 我很好，谢谢。

### Measure words:

<sup>gè</sup>  
个: measure word

两【liǎng】 two; when Chinese number words followed by a measure word, we will use liǎng instead of 二.